

Evening Telegraph

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WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1866.

The Secretary of the Interior on Governmental Powers.

HON. ORVILLE H. BROWNING, of Illinois, Secretary of the Interior, has written a letter of great length to his old constituents on the subject of the relative powers of the various departments of the Government. This letter is published in the National Intelligencer, with the statement that it is indorsed by the President. It is another instance of special pleading in favor of the Executive policy, and is both specious in its reasoning and perspicuous in its style.

Mr. Browning opens his letter with the assurance that "the safety of a free government is in keeping the power near the people." This is rather an extraordinary admission, considering that the letter is penned in favor of increased Executive power. We would heartily endorse Mr. Browning. The safety of a free government does lie in keeping power near the people, and as Congress is one degree nearer than the President, we think it is better for our liberty that the "power be centred in one hundred and fifty men rather than diffused among one."

A little further on he states that the "members of Congress are responsible to no power but the will of the dominant party." By this we suppose he means that they are responsible to no party except the people. And to whom should they be, and who would hold them to a stricter responsibility? Is the Executive reached more easily, hedged in as he is by the thousand technicalities and armed with the thousand powers of his position? Is the Judiciary, who hold office for life and are protected by all the guarantees of the Constitution? Surely there is no department to whom power could be more safely entrusted, and for any abuse of which the members would be more speedily punished.

One more point, and we will leave the letter. The Secretary says "that negro suffrage is the real and only substantial cause of controversy between the Legislative and Executive branches of the Government," and asks, "in the most solemn terms, whether, upon such an issue, we are to be plunged into another civil war?" When Mr. Browning makes this statement, he utters what he knows to be a willful falsehood. Negro suffrage has nothing whatever to do with the issue. The Constitutional amendment does not contemplate any such provision. It is a matter for the States to settle.

Congress and all the great body of the Republican party grant that, and it is one of the saddest signs of our times that a Cabinet minister should condescend to pander to the prejudices of the ignorant, and seek to secure votes by the utterance of what he must know to be untrue. In regard to the threat about a civil war, we have heard that before, and we are not to be driven from our principles by muttered anathemas or the invocation of any such bugaboo. The people of the North are ruled by wisdom, and having carefully investigated the Constitutional amendment, they have decided in its favor, and will stand by it to the last.

The Baltimore Difficulty—Let the Courts Decide.

It seems to us that the Maryland imbroglio is a matter whose settlement does not call for a resort to violence on either side. It is a mere dispute as to the construction or constitutionality of a certain statute, and in such a case an appeal lies directly to the Courts.

The Governor claims the right, under the law, to remove the Police Commissioners of the city of Baltimore for alleged official misconduct. The Commissioners deny his right to remove them, except upon conviction before a court of competent jurisdiction. They deny the Governor's right to try them. They deny that the law gives him a right to try them, or that it would be constitutional if it pressed to give him that right. Able lawyers give opposite opinions upon the subject. Reverdy Johnson—who is a bitter partisan—of course coincides with the Governor. The Attorney-General of the State sides, it is said, with the Commissioners.

Now, in such a case as this, all talk of resorting to force is as absurd as it is reprehensible. One of the chief objects for which the courts of law are constituted, is to decide just such questions as these. The Commissioners being already in possession of their offices, have a right to hold on to them until they are legally deposed therefrom. If the Governor attempts to remove them, and appoints other persons in their places, these new appointees must appeal, not to force, not to the military, not to the mob, but to the courts. No force can be legally or properly used until the courts have decided the question at issue. The law provides a remedy for ousting an incumbent from an office which he is not entitled to hold. The Governor cannot forcibly induce his appointees, should he make any, for that would be to decide the very question which the courts are bound to decide. Unless, then, the Governor and his party are determined to bring on a collision, we do not see how one is possible.

A very similar case occurred in New York when the Legislature took the control of the police of that city from the hands of the city authorities, and conferred it upon Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Sen-

ators. The old authorities denied the constitutionality of the law, and maintained their police until a decision was made by the court of final resort. Here is a direct precedent for the Baltimore case. If Governor Swann appoints new Police Commissioners, they must appeal to the courts.

We have not discussed the merits of the question which underlies all this trouble. Our readers are well aware that it is an attempt of the Rebel element in Baltimore to override and trample under foot the laws of the State excluding Rebels and Rebel sympathizers from the polls. That is the whole contest in a nutshell. The only real fault that can be found with the Police Commissioners is that they are disposed faithfully to carry out the laws. This is the true offense of which, in Rebel eyes, they are guilty. Governor Swann, Reverdy Johnson, and Montgomery Blair are on the side of the Rebels. Democratic partisans outside of Maryland side with the Rebels, because their votes are essential to the success of their party. Swann himself is a candidate for the Senate of the United States, and this is the reason why he has kicked up in Baltimore a part of his programme for securing an election. The removal of the Police Commissioners is desired, so as to put others in their places who will not enforce the laws. It is purely a political movement on the part of Swann and the Rebels, and they cannot succeed in bringing on a collision without putting themselves in the position of aggressors. They will hesitate before going to this extremity.

The Senatorial Trio from Vermont.

For the first time in the history of our country, a Legislature of a State has been called upon to elect three United States Senators on the same day. Last winter the Green Mountain State lost both her faithful members of the upper House. The Hon. Solomon Foot, President of the Senate, died suddenly at the capital, and within a month his colleague, Hon. Jacob Collamer, followed in his footsteps. As the term of Mr. Collamer would have expired on the 4th of March, 1867, it devolved on the Legislature to elect his successor to fill the vacancy occasioned by his death, and also that caused by Mr. Foot's decease. This duty was performed yesterday. Hon. L. P. Poland was chosen to act during the ensuing session. Mr. Poland was appointed by the Governor to fill the vacancy, and did his duty faithfully during the stormy sessions of last winter. He is hardly as radical as many would desire, yet it is well to have the zeal of many tempered by wisdom and discretion.

Hon. George T. Edmunds was elected to serve until March, 1869. He is the present incumbent, and has also demonstrated his fitness for the position. He was also the selection made by Governor Dillingham.

But the best choice made, and the one most calculated to cause satisfaction over the entire North, is that of Hon. Justin S. Morrill for the full term from March, 1867. Mr. Morrill has been for many years in the House, having been, we believe, re-elected five times. He has been a member of the Committee on Ways and Means since his entrance on public life, and at the commencement of the last session, on the retirement of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens from that Committee, became its chairman. As an occupant of that important position, he proved himself an able statistician, an efficient financier, and a most valuable public servant. His speech on the tariff, and his powers as a committee-man, won for him a foremost place in the lower House. We need his presence in the Senate. That body is the true field for deliberation and learning. It is the duty of the Representatives to originate measures, and for the Senate to sit in judgment; and we know of no one better suited for the task than Mr. Morrill. His selection, therefore, is to be warmly commended, and the country to be congratulated on the accession to its councils of an experienced statesman.

Reform in England and Republicanism in America.

The "reform" agitation progresses apace in England, and is manifesting itself in immense popular gatherings, outrivalling in size any ever witnessed in this country. The object aimed at by the leaders of this movement is thus stated by John Bright in a recent speech before a monster demonstration at Leeds, where 120,000 people are said to have been present:—"Our object is this—to restore popular representation in this country; to make the House of Commons the organ and representative of the nation, and not of a small class of it. If you look over all the world, you will now see that representation is extending everywhere, and the degree of its completeness is becoming the measure of national liberty, not only in the North American continents, but in the nations and kingdoms of old Europe."

The great masses of the people of England, as is well known, are disfranchised, and deprived of any voice in the Government under which they live. It is worthy of remark that the extension of the suffrage is becoming the great leading idea of governmental reform all over the world, and, as Mr. Bright happily remarks, is becoming the measure of national liberty. Hence, we cannot wonder at the interest which English Liberals feel in the triumph of the Republican party in this country. Our cause is identical with theirs. The arguments which the English Tories use against impartial suffrage are of the same character as those used by our conservatives, while the speeches and leading ideas of the English Liberals are similar to those of our Republicans. The speech of Mr. Bright, from which we have just quoted, was delivered the day before our October elections, to which he thus alluded:—"I have mentioned the North American continent, to-morrow is the greatest day in the United States, when, perhaps, millions of men will go to the polls, and they will give their

votes on the great question whether justice shall or not be done to the liberated African; and in a day or two we shall hear the result, and I shall be greatly surprised if that result does not add one more proof to those already given of the solidity, intelligence, and public spirit of the great body of the people of the United States."

Cicero says that all the arts of humanity have a certain common bond; and so, too, there is a common bond of sympathy between all those who, in the various countries of the world, are laboring for the liberation and elevation of the people. They build from a common basis of principles, and work towards a common end. The triumph of liberal doctrines in one nation is the precursor of similar triumphs in others. The liberation of one people paves the way for the enfranchisement of another. A Republican victory in the United States strengthens the hands of the reformers in England, while every success they gain reacts in turn upon us. Thus the great doctrine of the Human Brotherhood manifests itself in the actual movements of men.

Nomination of a Democratic Opponent to Jack Rogers.

JACK ROGERS, of New Jersey, has at last proved too strong a dose even for the better members of his own party. It is claimed that he secured his nomination this fall through a packed Convention, and a new Convention has just been held by those Democrats of his district who do not like that way of doing things, at which Hon. John Huyler, a former member of Congress, was nominated. This renders Jack's defeat certain, and a good riddance will it be, too, for he is one of the least worthy men that ever found their way into the House of Representatives.

THE BATEMAN CONCERTS.

It would be worse than folly to attempt to deny that the series of Bateman Concerts, this week being given at Musical Fund Hall, are the most excellent and choice ever presented before a Philadelphia public. They are so, because of the primary superiority of the performers without exception, and the appropriate and brilliant selections of the first masters made by each, as applicable to the particular competency and compass of voice.

In a miscellaneous concert the fine renditions of some of the more prominent and well trained members frequently become nugatory, because of deteriorating and dampening influences of attaches who may be false in tone, defective in time, or with a style so repulsive and foreign to the idea of the composer of the piece essayed, as to render a correct production, or even a respectable approach to it, an impossibility.

Not so with the Bateman Troupe. Each one is a star in their particular sphere, and those who have attended the concerts given on either of the last two evenings are surely satisfied of this. It is a certainty that a vast proportion of our music-loving and music-going public are not aware of the genuine merit and artistic talent of these singers; or there would be a more exemplary attendance than there was last evening. It is the true attendance was fair, considering that the other places of amusement presented particular attractions; but with our vast musical population and increasing love for the elegant, it is surprising that the hall was not crowded.

Mme Parepa was in fine vocal condition, and appeared to be quite domesticated with the audience. She was received with great applause, and sang the cavatina of Donizetti, "O luce di quest'anima," with much force and power. The piece itself has been, and likely always will be, a great favorite with the public, and is considered a gem in the fine opera of *Linda*. Mme Parepa has excellence in her interpretations, entirely independent of her fine volume of voice. She gives the lights and shades of the piece with that discreet and commendable judgment to which only a thorough artist can approximate. Her *sforzando*, *crescendo*, and *diminuendo* can almost be anticipated by a delicate ear, so precise and timely is her attention concentrated upon any of these given specialties, and so truthfully and earnestly is the distinction marked. Her voice itself is, as we have heretofore stated, a pure soprano of the higher order of cultivation, rich, musical, and full of the sympathetic when necessary, having much evenness and smoothness of tone, with lofty range and great power of sustenance. The encore to "O luce" was an English ballad, entitled "I have a Letter from thy Sister," a beautiful composition, full of the prophetic, and most delightfully and expressively given. In the second part she sang the duetto "Parigi cara" with Signor Brignoll. This is from the opera of *Troville*, the mere mention of which fills the minds of Philadelphians with delightful recollections. Brignoll himself never was in better voice, and his fine accent, clear and gushing tones, and well-executed embellishments, remain in one's memory long after the conclusion of his singing. He gave the romanza of Verdi (from *I Lombardi*), "La mia Letizia," with much elegance and nicely, his practical and well-defined swell on its finale calling forth a perfect storm of applause, to which he responded by singing a song in English, entitled "Good-bye, Sweetheart, good-bye." It was composed by Mr. J. L. Hatton, conductor of the concert, who is, by-the-way, a faithful accompanist and gentlemanly director. Signor Ferranti, the basso buffo, is a novelty in his way, and proves a great favorite. Neither his voice or singing are by any means extraordinary, but his method is well suited to his particular line, and to this alone, he is most undoubtedly and entirely wedded; and we actually question if he could sing a serious piece, such as a dirge, without introducing some of his irresistibly funny and characteristic facets. His cavatina "Don Magnifico-Magnifico," by Rossini, was given with humor and well-ajusted gesticulation, and much power of voice.

It is heart-rending to see the positions of some buffos, who stand motionless before an audience, giving by signal or motion no interpretation as to their feelings or internal ideas, so frequently expressed *sotto voce*, which prevent the audience from knowing what was said, even if sung in our mother tongue. Signor Ferranti sings with a determined will to make his audience understand what he is about, and in this essential he is actually superior on the stage to many others in the same line we might name, possessed of a better voice, and having more exalted aspirations.

The duet from *Cenerentola* ("Il Segretario"), which he sang with Signor Fortuna, was well and humorously given. Signor Fortuna is a vim than his physical appearance would indicate, he was an sturdy almost led to be begonia. His aria from an *inconvertible tenore di forza*. His aria from the *Ballo in Maschera*, "Eri tu," was very fine.

Mr. Mills was quite at home in his fine solos on the piano-forte, and the "Tarantella No. 2," which he composed himself, is difficult of execution. The only mistake concerning it is, there is almost too much sameness in the text, which would make the piece monotonous were it not for the lively, sprightly movement which it possesses. A few sudden and abrupt modulations, not forgetting the melody and proper cue for return, would remedy this.

Mr. Cato Rosa, a young gentleman of decided talent as a violinist. He is quite modest and unassuming in character, and will yet rise to the highest pinnacle of eminence as a soloist on his instrument. We have never yet seen more graceful bowing, sprightly modulation, and fine shifting to difficult and exact positions, and the pure, lute-like quality of tone, are alike praiseworthy.

Rosa is a splendid soloist, but he would not be as useful in an orchestra as some performers of ordinary merit, except in the rare instance of giving a solo obbligato. A soloist like Rosa can seldom play *forte* passages with adequate power to the heavy and sometimes extravagant clamor of the other instruments in concert. The fine fingering, "con delicatezza," becomes the *beau ideal*, only by a persistent effort and regular practice, such as is taken by a voice, is apt to be removed. We speak not thus with a view of showing any essentially for a soloist to be able to play *forte*, but simply to refer to the rule we have just given.

Mr. Bateman and Mr. Brignoll each deserve credit for giving Philadelphia such a treat as they are now having from this troupe. Brignoll is an indefatigable manager, and he knows the wants and tastes of our people. He is fully as good a business man as he is a musician—and that is saying a great deal.

A splendid programme is prepared for tonight. We have heard Mme Parepa in Italian, English, and Scotch dialect. To-morrow she will give us a taste of the German, "Und ob die Wolke," from *Der Freyschutz*, by Von Weber. DANKE.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MUJAVIRO—IS THERE A READER (especially the Lady reader) of the "Gazette" who has not used this delightful perfume? It should be upon every toilet.—*Ev. Gazette*.

It will soon be a necessary companion in every Lady's Boudoir. For sale by all the principal Druggists.—*Norristown Herald*. 10 15

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—The originators of the anesthetic use of Nitrous Oxide Gas, a perfect tooth without any pain. More than 2400 persons have signed our certificate of relief. The list can be seen at our rooms, at No. 27 WALNUT STREET. Come to our rooms. We never fail. 10 15

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., N. E. corner of FIFTH and CHESTNUT Streets, Philadelphia, and TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York, are solicitors for the "TELEGRAPH," and for the Newspapers of the whole country. 10 15

UNITED STATES TREASURY.—NOTICE—Holders of THIRTY COUPONS, and who wish the number of United States Loan due November 1, 1866, are requested to present the same at this office for examination and count. Checks will be ready for that amount so presented on the morning of the 1st proximo. C. McKibbin, Assistant Treasury United States. 10 23 31

PREPARED OIL OF PALM AND MACE. FOR PRESERVING, RESTORING, AND BEAUTIFYING THE HAIR, AND is the most delightful and wonderful article of the kind ever produced. Ladies will find it not only a certain remedy to Restore, Darken, and Beautify the Hair, but also a desirable article for the Toilet, as it is highly perfumed with a rich and delicate perfume, independent of the fragrant odor of the Oils of Palm and Mace. 10 15

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A most exquisite, delicate, and fragrant perfume, distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON, New York. 6 13

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J. T. GALLAGHER, LATE OF BAILEY & CO., FORMERLY BAILEY & KITCHEN, invites attention to his NEW JEWELRY ESTABLISHMENT. No. 1300 CHESTNUT STREET. All goods warranted of first quality. 10 23

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FRESH AND PRESERVED FRUITS. A LARGE STOCK OF Fresh and Preserved Fruits and Vegetables, IN TIN AND GLASS. FOR SALE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. SIMON COLTON & CLARKE, S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT. 8 14

JUST OR MISLAD, LAST NIGHT, NEAR ELEVENTH and SPRUCE, a dark brown pocket-book, containing \$15 in five dollar notes, stockholder's ticket, Academy Music, etc. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at No. 300 South ELEVENTH street. 10

BURNS & ATKINSON, No. 247 South ELEVENTH Street, AND No. 1107 PINE Street. AUCTION GOODS. \$500 FOR 16-4 HEAVY AND FINE ALL-WOOL BLENDERS, slightly damaged. 25, 50, and 100 LBS FOR GOOD ALL-WOOL FLANNELS. 25 CENTS FOR FINE LINDSAY GOODS. 25 CENTS FOR FINE LINDSAY GOODS. 40 CENTS FOR TWO LARD WIRE ENDS MEMBERS. 40 CENTS FOR TWO LARD WIRE ENDS. 40 CENTS FOR TWO LARD WIRE ENDS. Several cheap lots of Goods from this week's Auction Sales, including Towels, Napkins, Table Linens, Quilts and Sheetings. 11 14

CHARLES E. KELLY, No. 122 S. ELEVENTH STREET. Has a large and complete assortment, at OLD PRICES, of LACES AND LACE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES AND NETS, WHITE GOODS AND VEILS, EMBROIDERED AND PLAIN HDKFS, LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS. BRADLEY'S DUPLEX SKIRTS 10 27 51 27

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HATS, CAPS, FURS. BARTALOTT & CO., No. 52 North EIGHTH Street. Full and well assorted stock of HATS AND CAPS, For Men's, Boys', and Children's wear. Also, a choice variety of LADIES' FURS, AT THE OLD ESTABLISHED STAND, No. 52 North EIGHTH STREET, 10 28

PLAYING CARDS, CRIBBAGE, BACKGAMMON, and Chess Boards, and Games, Backgammon, and Chess Boards, at MOSS & CO.'S, No. 412 CHESTNUT Street. 10 17

WE INVITE ATTENTION TO OUR LARGE ASSORTMENT OF PINK CORAL. Believing that our Stock will bear able comparison both in STYLE AND PRICE, WITH ANY IN THE COUNTRY. CLARK & BIDDLE, JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITH, No. 712 CHESTNUT STREET, 10 5 (m/w 112 25)

CONNECTING BONDS. We would announce that our stock of Bonds OF THE CONNECTING RAILROAD IS NOW REDUCED TO UNDER One Hundred Thousand Dollars. We will continue to offer them at 93 1/2 UNTIL NOVEMBER 1 ONLY, (Unless previously disposed of.) After that day they will be withdrawn from the market. DREXEL & CO., No. 34 South THIRD St. 10 16 1/2

REMOVED. THE EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF PHILADELPHIA, Have Removed from No. 236 WALNUT Street, to No. 106 S. FOURTH Street. Where they are now prepared with increased facilities to do a general insurance business. Capital and surplus, \$174,500. 10 19 1/2

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH EVERY SATURDAY FROM PIER 13, N. R. NEW YORK, PUNUALLY AT 9 O'CLOCK P. M. The favorite side-wheel steamships ALABAMA, LIMEBURNER, Commodore SAN SALVADOR, AFRICKS, Commodore Through tickets and bills of lading to all points. 10 19 1/2

HARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, New York. STAR LINE TO NEW ORLEANS. The New York Mail Steamship Company's fine ocean steamers will leave Pier 46 NORTH RIVER, No. 4 York, at 9 o'clock P. M., as follows:— MORNING STAR, On Saturday, October 29. MONTEY, On Saturday, October 30. SAVANNAH, On Saturday, October 31. MISSOURI, On Wednesday, October 3. All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier. For freight or passage apply to C. K. GARRISON, President, 10 19 1/2

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP LINES, SEMI-WEEKLY FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND, cabins, \$20 and \$5. CELESTINE, cabins, \$20, second class, \$10. SAVANNAH, cabins, \$20, second class, \$10. Every SATURDAY, Star line for NEW ORLEANS DIRECT, via the DELAWARE AND HAZARD CANAL. The magnificent steamship "WILLIAM PENN." will be despatched from New York, October 27, 1866, punctually. For passage apply to HOWLAND & ASHWALL, New York, or at Adams Express Company, 10 22 1/2

REGULAR LINE FOR HARTFORD, PORTLAND, CONN., via the DELAWARE AND HAZARD CANAL. The steamer "W. A. N. Captain Vandewater, now loading at the second wharf above MARKET Street, will leave as above on THURSDAY next, 25th inst. Freight taken on reasonable terms. Apply to WILLIAM HOWLAND & CO. No. 122 S. WHARVES, 10 22 1/2